

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1908.

No. 46

LESSONS IN LABOR LEGISLATION.

BY G. CROYDON MARKS, M. P.

In speaking of the trend of recent English labor legislation before an audience of business and professional men at the City Club of Chicago recently, Mr. G. Croydon Marks, of the English House of Commons, explained particularly the workmen's compensation act, which in Great Britain now replaces the antiquated fellow-servant doctrine, and provides that employers shall be liable for injuries received by their workmen and likewise for disease contracted in the course of employment. Mr. Marks said in part:

"Labor and capital, and the interests in association with labor and capital are not national questions any longer; they are international. The difficulties that we have been through and the troubles that we have tried to meet, you will have to go through, and you will have to meet.

"You have to remember, as we have had to remember, and take account of this—that a workman has but one thing to offer; he has his physical powers, associated with that which belongs to his mind. But if you take away his physical powers you have taken away his use to the community, you have taken away his capacity for being any good to anybody, and he becomes a charge upon the community sooner or later. That has to be recognized in the poor law system of every land, because it is a part of the tenets of every civilized country that no person shall be allowed to starve.

"There is no such thing as individual liberty in a civilized community; there can not be entire liberty in a civilized community, or somebody must suffer. Liberty must be restrained for the good of the average citizen. A man may be impelled by certain motives which would inflict injury upon others unless he were restrained. He may be desirous of doing certain things perfectly lawful in themselves, but not expedient that they should be done in the society in which he lives, and therefore society says that although that which he proposes to do is not a crime, it is not expedient that he should do it, and laws have been passed to prevent him from doing those things.

RESPONSIBILITY OF EMPLOYERS.

"That brings me to the point at once—the responsibility that capital has and the responsibility that employers have for the physical powers of those whom they employ, and those whom they pay for. There are certain risks in everything you put your hand to, but you provide for it. You can not build a house, fireproof though it be, next door to another man's house, without running the risk that his house may burn yours down, or burn you, or do some injury. You therefore insure against that risk, if you are a wise man. You look upon it as part of the stock-in-trade expense that you must meet. You can not cross the street, you can not take a journey without running the risk that possibly you may be inconvenienced or injured by the act of another, or you may by accident injure yourself; and you provide for that risk by insuring.

"We in England have come to this conclusion: That no man can be engaged by another for salary or for wage without the risk of his life being put upon the person that pays the wage. We have come to the conclusion that a man must insure the risk of injury to the physical powers of those whom he

pays, just as much as he insures the risk of his house burning, or the risk of accident happening to himself.

"Now, that is a strong order; that is a big theory, but look at it! If you lose your money as manufacturers you can possibly bide your time and get more. If your man loses his health he has no time to bide, he is done. You can recover, but he can not. Therefore the law has said: 'Whoever employs a man for his own profit or advantage must, if the man is injured while in his employment or in the course of his employment, provide for the man precisely as though he himself were the man.' That is, if a man is injured accidentally or in some way due to the business that he is doing, the law now says it does not matter how the injury comes about; it does not matter whether or not it was due to the carelessness of somebody else, provided it was not due to the man's carelessness, and provided it was not his work, the master must pay compensation after the first week.

"The first week is necessary to prevent malingering, to prevent shamming. A man may hurt himself; after the first week it is found out whether it is serious or not and then he gets his pay. The pay that he gets is just one-half the average pay that he might earn, provided that sum shall not be less than £1 (about \$5) per week. If the man receives a permanent injury, or one that may last for years, that £1 per week will continue for years. If an injured man gets better and may take other employment, the difference between that which he gets and the £1 per week must be made up by the employer with whom he was when injured.

"This money can not be attached; no debt is chargeable against it; it can not be assigned, and payment must continue, with this chance for the employer to check what might be malingering, and to check what might be a tendency to laziness; the employer can subject the man to an examination by medical men and if the man refuses to be so examined then no further compensation will be paid him. If the medical man certifies on behalf of the employer that the man is fit to return to work and the workman dissents, then another medical man authorized by the local government board, an intelligent medical man, will make the examination and his decision will be final. The man may be told to go back, or the employer may be told to continue to pay him.

LIABILITY LAW OF GREAT BRITAIN.

"If a man is killed outright the amount of money to be paid to his dependents is three years' wages, no matter whether he may have been employed one week by the employer or 20 years. If killed during the course of his employment three years' wages must be paid, figured on his average earnings during the past 12 months, or at the time of his death. But the minimum that shall be thus paid is £150. A man's life, therefore, is fixed at a minimum of £150. It may be that he would not have been earning £50 per year, but three times that sum is the minimum to be paid to his dependents.

"If, however, the dependents are not solely dependent upon the man, but only partially, the extent of the dependence will determine the extent of the payment—that is, if it is only half, then

only half the £150 will be payable. If there is no dependent then that which has to be done is to meet the funeral expenses. Nothing paid if no one dependent; everything paid if they are solely dependent; partially paid if partially dependent.

"Now, there is no way of 'contracting out.' A master may suggest to a man when coming into his employment, 'Now, this workmen's compensation act is pretty bad on us, and if you come you must sign a paper that you do not intend to make any claim.' The man may sign the paper, but it is *ultra vires*, of no account. The law says distinctly that contracting out is not provided for, and any contract that may have been entered into and that takes away from the man or those dependents his right to compensation can not be entertained by a court.

"If, however, there is an actual scheme whereby the employers suggest to the men: 'Now, you are earning 30 shillings a week; if you are injured the most you will get will be £1 per week; if you like to pay so much a month, we will contribute so much a month, and this scheme will be for your benefit,' the man may enter into such a scheme if he does so perfectly voluntarily. But no scheme can be put in force that is not approved by the registrar of our friendly societies, a government official; and no scheme can be entertained that does not make the benefits to the man greater than the £1 compulsory amount. That is, what the man pays must bring him an extra, and not serve to relieve the master of his responsibility. Shop clubs may exist so as to help the men; shop clubs can not exist to relieve the employer.

"If a man joined any such scheme he would be bound by it and must contribute. He can, however, withdraw at any time. The master can withdraw, too. But whatever happens, contract or no contract, the law has made a contract that requires no adherence upon the part of the man, and no sanction on the part of the employer. *Ipso facto*, if you employ a man, his life is in your hands, and you are responsible.

"You have to recognize, gentlemen, one thing very clearly, that so long as a civilized society depends upon an elective representative body to make its laws, so long have you got to take a chance, and a very big chance, too, that a passing passion, a sweeping movement may carry men off their heads and may make them act not as men but as excited enthusiasts and as irresponsible beings. These things happen when a man thinks everything is going toward those who have and nothing is coming to those who have not. We have a little Socialist movement going on in England today, but not much. The reason that it is not much is that the trades unions of England, the men representing the trades unions in parliament, are men absolutely against the Socialistic movement.

CULTIVATION OF GOOD FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN.

"If you do not educate your men to having some kind of good feeling toward you, if you do not recognize that they are human beings as much as yourselves, although employed by you, and taking your money and dependent upon you, the time will come

(Continued on Page Eight)

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held December 27, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Alexander in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Upholsterers, N. Kragen, B. B. Rosenthal, J. H. Nicholsen. Janitors, Chas. Erickson, Chas. Shuttleworth, vice J. R. Matheson. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed*—From the Central Labor Council of Salisbury, North Carolina and vicinity, acknowledging receipt of Council's circular letter. From the Citizens' Alliance, report of their committee that interviewed the Mayor. From David Stewart, relative to legal transaction. From the Political Committee of Springfield Federation of Labor requesting political information. *Referred to Joint Session of Executive and Organizing Committees*—From the Second International Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers in relation to the seating of delegates from that organization. *Referred to Organization Committee*—From Ettore Patrizi, offering to supply Italian laborers. From the Bay and River Steamboat Men applying for affiliation. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From Royersford and Spring City Trades Council, Pa., appealing for financial assistance. Agreement of the Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union.

On motion Brother Grant, Third International Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, was granted the privilege of the floor and spoke on the communication from the Boilermakers. In relation to the communication from the Italian Editor, the Secretary was instructed to call his attention to the opportunities for employment in saloons and cafes.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Cigarmakers—Request Delegates to insist upon label cigars when purchasing; also call the attention of organizations holding socials to have only union-made cigars on sale. Barber Shop Porters—Business dull. Milkers—Business fair; are vigorously prosecuting the boycott against the Guadalupe Dairy.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—1st.—In reference to the complaint made by the Cemetery Workers' Union, the committee recommends that they be requested to submit specific information in writing relative to reduction in wages, hiring of non-union men and any other complaints they may have. 2d.—In reference to the order of the Council for a report upon the firm of M. J. Brandenstein & Co., coffee merchants, your committee discussed the status of the firm in its different phases and recommends to the Council that the matter be held in abeyance. 3d.—On motion it was decided that the Executive Committee would meet next Monday evening, at 7 p. m., sharp, and at 8 o'clock would go into joint session with the Organizing Committee. The Secretary was instructed to notify the Boilermakers that their case would be considered at that time. 4th.—The Committee took up and discussed the proposition of delinquent locals and recommends to the Council that the Financial Secretary be instructed to read out the names of those unions that are three months in arrears at the first meeting of each month. Report of committee was concurred in, as corrected.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for the same.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—President Alexander, with appropriate remarks, presented to Mrs. R. I. Wisler, former stenographer, Past President Bell and Wm. P. McCabe, former Secretary, engrossed resolutions ordered by the Council in appreciation of their services. Bros. Bell and McCabe responded, thanking the Council, and assured the delegates that they would always prize them as a token expressing the well wishes of the Council.

NEW BUSINESS—On motion, Sister Hagan, stenographer for the Council, was granted payment during vacation. Moved and seconded that the Council go into executive session; carried. Delegates from the Electrical Workers brought up the matter of

the strike on the United Railroads system, and the question was discussed at length. Moved that we rise from executive session; carried.

RECEIPTS—Beer Drivers, \$8; Ship Joiners, \$4; Pattern Makers, \$8; Garment Cutters, \$6; Laundry Drivers, \$6; Tailors, \$6; Gas Workers, \$10; Waitresses, \$12; Electrical Workers No. 537, \$14; Cracker Bakers, \$2; Bootblacks, \$4; Total, \$80.00.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$3; *Daily News*, 25 cents; H. S. Crocker & Co., stationery, \$5.20; P. O'Brien, \$10; J. J. Kenny, \$10; Mr. DeCordona, engrossing resolutions, \$55.75; Total, \$139.20.

Adjourned at 10:40 p. m. Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

COAL MINERS HELD PRISONERS.

A charge of peonage against the White Oak Coal Company of West Virginia is to be investigated by the Department of Justice. Two citizens of Scranton, Pa., who reached Washington last week in an almost famished condition and suffering intensely from exposure, are the complainants. Their names are John J. Payton and William Griffiths.

A few months ago they were induced to leave their homes in Pennsylvania by a promise that they should make from \$5 to \$6 a day in the White Oak coal mines, of which Samuel Dickson is manager, at Scarborough, W. Va.

Upon going to work in the mines they found they could make but \$2 a day, the wage scale being only about one-half of that in the mines of Pennsylvania. This sum was depleted through the fact that it was paid in scrip, and the scrip was discounted at the stores of the mining company at rates ranging from 20 to 30 per cent.

The men say they were obliged to purchase everything they needed from the company stores at exorbitant prices. They were soon in debt to stores, and were unable to get out. They and all the other men employed in the White Oak mines, they assert, were guarded by armed men, who prevented them from leaving. They were in a state of virtual slavery, say the complainants.

Finally they saw an opportunity to escape, and they walked all the way to Washington, a distance of 230 miles. The men lacked sufficient clothing and were without food, except such as they could obtain by begging.

Arriving in Washington they went to see T. V. Powderly, commissioner of immigration, and told him their story. Mr. Powderly has arranged that the men shall go before Assistant Attorney-General Russell to-morrow.

Mr. Russell has charge of all peonage cases, and has promised, if the men tell a probable story, to begin investigations in West Virginia at once.

PRODUCTS OF NON-UNION LABOR.

Trade unionists and their friends should remember that the publications contained in the following list are produced under non-union conditions, the shorter workday being refused their union printers: The Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill.

All works of the Werner Company, of Akron, Ohio.

All of the patterns and publications of the Butterick Publishing Company.

The Saturday Evening Post and Ladies' Home Journal, the product of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

Century Magazine, Smart Set, St. Nicholas, World's Work, Black Cat, Monthly Magazine, Men and Women, the Housekeeper and Lippincott's Magazine.

Good Housekeeping, Farm and Home, Orange Judd Farmer, New England Homestead, American Agriculturist and Current Events, printed by the Phelps Publishing Company, of Springfield, Mass.

Ask for Penn's Banker and Penn's No. 1 Chewing. Union made.

Three Good
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IN MEN'S WEAR

Lot of MEN'S FINE LISLE ELASTIC WEB SUSPENDERS; made from webbings used in 75c grades; well made and trimmed with leather ends; neat gilt buckle that won't rust and a large variety of patterns. While they last, 35c a pair or three pair for

\$1.00.

Lot of MEN'S FLANNELETTE NIGHT SHIRTS; well made; full length and large in body; neat pink and blue striped patterns; all sizes 15 to 17. Special value

50c each.

Lot of MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS; made of good grade madras or cheviot cloth; with turn-down collar and soft cuffs; all neat patterns; well made; full size. Extra value.

50c each

All sizes, 14 to 17.

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SEE that the Barten-
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Dry Goods and Gents' Furnishing Goods

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The Executive Board of the Asiatic Exclusion League met at 10 Turk street on the 28th December, and was called to order by the President, O. A. Tveitmoe, at 8:15 p. m.

CREDENTIALS AND COMMUNICATIONS—From Janitors' Protective Association, No. 10367, certifying to the names of Chas. Ericksen and T. A. Meyers; received and recommended to the convention for approval. From Roy F. Shields, Salem, Oregon, thanking the League for publications and information sent him; received and filed. From various organizations throughout the Eastern States, asking for information in regard to our subject; received and acknowledged. From the Hon. Jas. T. McDermott, Congressman from Fourth District, Illinois, acknowledging receipt of publications of the League, and giving assurances that he would support our movement; received, noted and filed. From the Hon. E. A. Hayes, advising of having sent thirty copies of his bill to the League, and also stating that he would begin activities towards Japanese legislation soon after the holiday recess; received, noted and filed. From Granite Cutters of Knowles, Building Trades of Marin Co., Warehouse Workers of Crockett, Woodsmen of Fortuna, Fixture Hangers and Coopers, remitting their regular monthly contributions and pledging continued support to the League; received, noted and acknowledged. From Commissioner General of Immigration, submitting his report for the month of November, which showed the arrival of 1,492 Japanese; received, noted and acknowledged.

The following communication was received from the Immigration Restriction League which was, by unanimous consent, ordered placed in full upon the minutes, and all requests therein contained complied with:

101 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 16, 1907.

Mr. A. E. Yoell, Sec'y Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, San Francisco, Cal.—DEAR SIR: We are extremely anxious to get in touch with you people on the Coast who have an Oriental problem with which we are not afflicted here in the East, but some of us feel that the brownish races are perhaps even more of a live wire than the yellow. For several years the above League, which is non-political and non-sectarian, has been carrying on a conservative campaign for the judicious regulation and restriction of European immigration, which has caused many serious evils and problems as a result of its source being shifted from Northwestern to Southeastern Europe and Western Asia by profit-making steamship companies.

Have you seen the recent report of Secretary Oscar Solomon Straus, and especially that part of it dealing with Chinese Immigration, in which he says that our present Chinese laws are "unnecessary and fraught with irritating consequences," because "exclusion is the rule and admission the exception," and in which he strongly advocates making admission the rule and exclusion the exception with regard to Chinese, on the ground that they involve a discrimination on account of race, "and discriminations on account of race, color, previous condition or religion are alike opposed to the principles of the republic and the spirit of its institutions."

As a matter of fact the Secretary seems opposed to the vigorous administration of our existing immigration laws not only on the Atlantic but on the Pacific.

You know how statistics on Japanese admissions are being suppressed. In his report he says something about 951 aliens, or 7 per cent more aliens, having been debarred for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, than for the year ending June 30, 1906. His statement is true literally, but it does not call attention to the fact that immigration for 1907 has increased 17 per cent of 1906. Nor does he make clear that during his six months of administration of the law, 743,952 aliens were admitted and only 5,962 debarred, while during the first six months under Secretary Metcalf, only 541,397 were admitted and 7,102 were debarred. The percentage of debarments under Secretary Metcalf was 1.3 per cent; under the present Secretary it was 8 per cent, for their respective six months.

These figures do not tell the whole story, for he has relaxed the enforcement of the law much more at the ports than they indicate, for he has vigorously enforced the law on the border, debarring twice as large a percentage as his predecessor, ap-

A Clean Sweep

Kragens entire stock is on sale to make room for the new Spring stock already shipped. The following special items in the Clothing Department gives you an idea of what you may expect in all other Departments. Clothing for Men, Boys and Children. Shoes for Men and Women, high-grade Jewelry and Watches, Men's Furnishings and Hats, Ladies' Cloaks and Suits, Waists, Skirts, and other needfuls. Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Stoves, Blankets, Comforts, etc., will all be sold at $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ the usual price.

\$15.00
for \$30.00 Overcoats

Swell overcoats of gray English whipcord—cut 46 inches long. With handsome velvet collar and lined with all-wool serge—hand-tailored throughout. Worth all of \$30.00 Now \$15.00

\$13.75
for \$27.50 Overcoats

Form-fitting overcoats made of imported all-wool worsteds and cheviots. Colored in steel gray and fancy mixtures—cut 46 to 52 inches long. Pay elsewhere at least \$27.50 At Kragens, \$13.75

\$13.95
for All-Wool Suits

Splendid all-wool worsted suits made after the latest single and double-breasted models. In sizes to fit the slim men as well as the stout. Tailoring of the best. \$30.00 suits always Now \$13.95

\$10.95
for Cheviot Suits

Worth \$22.50 of anybody's money. Made of all wool cheviots that are thoroughly shrunk before cutting—so they will hold their shape. The late shades of brown and gray are represented..... "Clean Sweep" price \$10.95

\$7.85
Blue Serge Suits

Not a clothing value in San Francisco that can compare with this. Suits of all-wool 18-oz. serge, cut after perfect fitting models. The style and durability of these suits is well known..... Now \$7.85

\$7.45
\$15.00 Worsted Suits

All worsted single breasted suits that you have been accustomed to paying \$15.00 for. Lined with serge and a perfect fit guaranteed. During the "Clean Sweep" sale \$7.45

\$35 College Brand Overcoats \$16.⁵⁰

College Brand Clothing is the kind that has distinction without being freakish. These Coats are cut 46 inches long in the new shades of brown. Have velvet Collar, latest style Cuffs and slash Pockets, all wool serge lined. Any store will charge you \$35.00. Kragens, \$16.50



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parently to irritate our neighbors as much as possible.

We would like very much to get into close touch with you and your work and receive your publications, and shall greatly appreciate any suggestions and especially co-operation to any extent which may seem worth while to you.

It has occurred to us that perhaps we might start in to make it clear not only to members of Congress and the President, but to the general public, what the present Secretary is doing in the way of breaking down instead of holding up the administration of our immigration laws. Do you not think it would be a good plan for the members of both our organizations to write to their Congressmen and even the President strong letters along this line? You know there are to be several changes in the Cabinet soon, and if we were to expose his attitude it would probably result in a shift being made which would place some man at the head of the department that would be at least neutral in the premises.

Hoping to hear from you in the near future and frequently, I am, very truly yours,

JAMES H. PATTEN.

BILLS—The following bills were audited and ordered paid:

T. McCarthy, salary.....	\$15.00
Jas. D. Grahame, salary.....	15.00
A. E. Yoell, salary.....	35.00
Postage	20.00

SECRETARY'S REPORT—The Secretary reported having attended to all routine work and immediately complying with all requests for information; also the mailing of petitions for Asiatic Exclusion to all United States Congressmen, same numbering 476, and to all international organizations throughout the country. The report was received and adopted.

COMMITTEES—Committee on Organization and Finance reported progress. Publicity and Statistics—Delegate Benham reported having completed the printing of all petitions, both general and individual, and submitted all bills for the same, together with a balance of \$1.18. The delegate further reported that the matter relative to the Hindu question was in the hands of the Clipping Bureau, and had been informed by the same that the report would be ready for the next general meeting of the League.

NEW BUSINESS—On motion, a committee of five was appointed to analyze the bill introduced in Congress by Representative Hayes, and submit a report at the next general meeting of the League. The committee consists of Delegates Benham, Sommers, Parker, President Tveitmo and the Secretary. It will meet Tuesday night.

The Secretary received an account of the permanent organization of a branch League in Portland, Oregon, with C. M. Haybl as President, also a notice where on the 10th of January a mass meeting was to be held in the City of Portland, and which is to be addressed by Senator John M. Gearin and some of the prominent clergymen of that city. On motion, the President of the League was requested to write an encouraging letter to the Branch League in Portland so that it might be read during the meeting.

At this time, Mr. John Nathan Landor was introduced to the Board. Mr. Landor thanked the members for their appreciation of the first chapter of his book entitled "The Yellow Peril," and hoped that his work would serve the purposes for which it was intended—that of largely assisting in the exclusion of Asiatics from this country.

On motion, the Board adjourned. Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Sec'y-Treas.

NOTICE.

A general meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League will be held Sunday, January 5th, 1908, in the Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Election of Representatives to the conventions of the State Federation of Labor and Building Trades of California will be held. All delegates are earnestly requested to attend.

Ask your dealer for union-label collars and cuffs.

Demand union-label goods.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, No. 68 Haight street.

NOTICE.

The regular quarterly and annual meeting of the union will be held on Thursday, January 9, 1908, in the headquarters of the union (Orpheus Hall) at 12 noon.

To be acted upon: 1.—Reports of the Board of Directors and officers. 2.—Proposals to change present union laws (a) fixing the number of members comprising the funeral band, and (b) the amount of the death benefit.

The weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on December 31, President C. H. Cassasa in the chair. Messrs. W. H. Culley of Local No. 10, Chicago; G. W. Jewett, of Local No. 63, Bridgeport; E. W. Fields, of Local No. 184, Everett; L. Clafin, of Local No. 263, Bakersfield, and F. Jonas, of Local No. 308, Santa Barbara, were admitted on transfer card. Messrs. B. Yunker, of Local No. 11, Louisville, H. G. Terry, of Local No. 99, Portland, and H. A. Fitch, of Local No. 328, were admitted to full membership in Local No. 6. The applications for membership of Mrs. D. O'Connor, M. Alonso, N. Camoriani and A. S. Hill were laid over one week.

Mrs. C. E. Severance-Schieck and Messrs. R. H. Hahn and H. Schlieck submitted resignations from membership in the M. M. P. U., which were duly accepted. Messrs. C. Goertz and G. Ludwig have been reinstated to membership in good standing. Mr. H. Wiethase, of Local No. 76, Seattle, has resigned through withdrawal of transfer card.

The names of delinquent members who have been suspended for failure to pay dues, assessments, etc., will be published in the next issue of the LABOR CLARION.

Word has been received that Local No. 189, of Stockton, California, has honored itself and President David Wolf by re-electing that gentleman to serve in his present position during 1908. Local No. 76, of Seattle, has seen fit to similarly act in the case of its present Secretary, Mr. L. E. Booth, who has achieved an enviable reputation by reason of his uniform attention to duty and gentlemanly courtesy. To date it is not known what action Local No. 47 of Los Angeles has taken in the grave matter of the selection of its officers for 1908. However, there is hardly a doubt that Secretary C. L. Bagley has been re-elected, his standing in Local No. 47, due to his record in office, virtually assuring that result.

BARTENDERS.

The election of officers of Bartenders' League, No. 41, resulted in the choice of the following: President, Chas. F. Ehlert; First Vice-President, George Shaw; Second Vice-President, Ed. F. Leamon; Recording Secretary, A. Zimmerman; Financial Secretary, Joseph E. Vera; Inspector, Peter Tully; Outside Guard, Edward Schmidt; Business Agent, P. M. Wilhelm; Board of Trustees, A. Zimmermann, Chas. R. Walters, John Ringen; Executive Board, A. Zimmermann, H. J. Ryan, Al. Baer, J. E. Walker, Chas. Bansamer; Local Joint Executive Board, Joseph E. Vera, P. L. Hoff, Chas. R. Walters; Alternates, Max Holz, J. E. Walker, Chas. F. Ehlert; Delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, Joseph E. Vera, P. L. Hoff, John Ringen, James E. Walker, P. M. Wilhelm; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. J. Ryan; Supt. Headquarters, Edward Schmidt.

EXPRESSMEN.

Expressmen's Local No. 472.—E. D. Farrer, President (seventh term); E. E. Hartsough, Vice-President; G. White, Secretary; O. E. Miller, Treasurer; P. B. Scanlin, Warden; H. Wedde, Conductor; J. L. Souther, Business Agent; E. A. Blume, Delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council.

Sinoke none but union-label cigars.



Charles Lyons
LONDON TAILOR

BACK ON MARKET STREET

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT of Fall and Winter

Mr. Lyons invites his friends and the public generally to visit his new store, 771 Market St., and to inspect the finest line of Fall and Winter Cloths that has ever been displayed on the Pacific Coast. These goods range in price—for Suitings made to order, \$20 and up. Overcoats, from \$20 up and Trousers from \$5.50 up. The same lines may be found at all of Charles Lyons' stores. Please note the address.

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771 MARKET STREET

731 Van Ness Ave.

1432 Fillmore St.

958 Broadway, OAKLAND

EXTENSION TABLE



\$16.50

\$16.50

Weathered Oak finish;
extends to six feet.

A splendid pedestal design; one you'd expect to pay at least \$25.00 for. And Still You Are Welcome to CREDIT.

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Opposite McAllister

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Last Sunday's meeting was well attended. Work was reported dull, with more men in town to manipulate type than could find something to do. Four applications for membership were received, four printers were elected, and the same number received the obligation. Fifty cards were deposited during the month, and sixty-four were withdrawn. The reports of the officers and committees showed that the machinery of No. 21 was running smoothly.

J. J. O'Neill was elected a Delegate to the Labor Council in the place of J. V. Rooney, who had to resign on account of pressure of business. J. K. Phillips was chosen to represent the Union on the delegation to the Asiatic Exclusion League, and J. S. Adams was added to the Label Committee.

Miss Lucille Eaves, Flood Fellow in Economics of the University of California, wrote suggesting that a special committee be appointed to co-operate with her in publishing a book giving the history of the typographical unions from 1849 to the present day. Miss Eaves is well known to many of our members. Her special articles in the LABOR CLARION have been read with interest. Inasmuch as all of No. 21's records were destroyed in the big fire of 1906, and Miss Eaves was fortunate enough to have with her in New York all the data obtained as a result of years of study of the labor unions of the Coast—data that it would be now impossible to obtain or duplicate—the Union unanimously decided to appoint the committee. Geo. A. Tracy, J. J. O'Neill and Will J. French were selected. Some plan or plans will be presented whereby this attractive proposition will appeal not only to local printers, but to many ex-Coast typos who are scattered throughout the land. Miss Eaves has an excerpt from a paper published in 1849 telling that the publication would have to be discontinued until the printers returned from the gold mines. In the Bancroft Library in Oakland she traced much valuable information from the files of early days, and came across a copy of probably the first trade paper, called the *Compositor*, issued in 1870. Among the names of the directors of this publication is that of J. K. Phillips, who is still an active participant in our affairs. Space forbids more than passing reference to the information at hand. The donations of the printers to other organizations, the strikes and lock-outs of early days, the formation and history of both Eureka and San Francisco Typographical Unions will result in the production of a book, as was stated on the floor, "both accurate and intensely interesting."

Thomas Foley's death was referred to in the Executive Committee's report. Though an apprentice member, and exempt from dues and assessments, and therefore not entitled to any burial benefit, the members of the Union, through the energy of W. P. Peacock, the chairman of Murdock's, where the deceased worked, raised a purse of \$140 to defray the funeral expenses.

The depletion of the Burial Fund caused the Executive Committee to recommend that an assessment be levied in accordance with the law, but it was decided to transfer money in another fund to that used for defraying funeral expenses, so there will be no assessment just now on this account.

Union printers may well be proud of the way they care for those in need of assistance, and in this connection it is appropriate to refer to our plot in the Laurel Hill Cemetery. A stated sum is set aside each month for the purpose of placing small marble headstones over the remains of those who have gone before. Not only that, but the grounds are kept in the best of shape and flowers and shrubs beautify the printers' section. There are about one hundred and sixty-eight graves in the plot.

The Labor Council delegation reported that the Telephone Company had broken faith with the operators and had gone so far as to place some of the girls on the "boycott list" when they applied for positions with outside firms. An expert accountant is going over the books of the General Cam-

paign Strike Committee that handled the strike of the Carmen. Resolutions were adopted condemning the lax methods of the Bank Commissioners and protesting against the privileges extended the accused bankers by the police department. A union-label calendar for 1908 will shortly be issued by the Council. George A. Tracy of No. 21 and J. J. Kenny of the Steam Fitters were elected Delegates to the Vallejo convention of the State Federation of Labor. Boycotts were issued against the Guadalupe Dairy and the barber shop of J. F. Brown at 16 Market street for refusing to abide by union conditions.

George S. Hollis was welcomed back to the First Vice-President's chair after his visit to his old home in Iowa.

J. B. Fleming, who was reported fatally hurt in a dispute with some trainmen near San Bernardino, had in his pocket a San Francisco traveling card, issued on October 28th last. He is well known in Oakland and this city. Though the doctors held out no hope for his recovery, yet it is possible he is improving, for no word has reached headquarters of his death.

Our six members in the Union Printers' Home have sent a graceful acknowledgment of the Christmas donation. A handsome specimen of the printers' art is the menu card for the "big dinner." On the first of the eight pages is a picture in colors of the Home. Tom Hartman eloquently adds a line to the bill of fare—"How we feed!" Tom is not to be blamed, for he participated in the pleasures of oysters on the half shell, roast young turkey, plum pudding, assorted fruits, mixed nuts, and all the other condiments that help make up a Christmas dinner equal to any in the land. The menus for breakfast and supper show that the inner man was well taken care of throughout the day.

Henry Orr writes from the Home that sickness is prevalent. Nine deaths occurred during December, and the weather is referred to as boisterous and snappy. It appears that la grippe, pneumonia and rheumatism have bothered the inmates. No. 21's contingent is reported in pretty good health.

President Tracy has been confined to the house with a bad cold during the week, but intends to open the State Federation of Labor convention next Monday, January 6th, in Vallejo.

Manus J. Geary has been foreman of the New York *Herald* composing room since the eighties. Now, while still a young-old man, he goes upon the office's retired list with full pay. Mr. Geary was once President of "Big Six" Typographical Union and also represented Big Six at the I. T. U. convention held at Kansas City. William Gallagher, for several years the assistant foreman, succeeds to the foremanship.

The Toledo Pressmen's charter has been revoked because the members thereof would not vote to strike with the Feeders for the eight-hour day. A new union made up of pressmen in union shops was organized and the web pressmen have formed a union of their own.

A Happy New Year to all!

Ask for the label; it beats striking.

Scotch Plaid Tailors

Are open and ready for business at their new store, 2287 Mission St.; also 1054 Washington Street, Oakland.

Suits Made to Order
\$15.00 and Up



This is a strictly union store. Every garment bears the

Garment Workers' Label

C. H. PHILPOTT

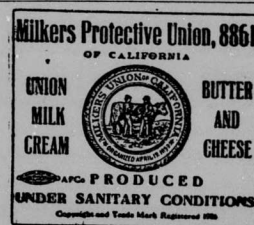
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Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.



The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkers' Union. Address, 3884 Mission street.

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THE RIGHT TO DECLARE LAWS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Among the many important resolutions which the American Federation of Labor adopted at its recent convention is one which has received favorable attention by the honest and intelligent section of the daily press and which will be earnestly approved by thoughtful students of constitutional problems. We refer to the resolution demanding that the power to annul statutes on constitutional grounds shall be taken away from all inferior and intermediate courts, State and Federal, and vested exclusively in the Supreme Courts. That is, State legislation shall be judged and passed upon by the highest State judicial tribunals and Federal enactments by the Supreme Court of the United States, and, moreover, in all such cases unanimity shall be required and a statute shall stand unless the whole court having jurisdiction shall agree that it is repugnant to the constitution.

This is a wise and at the same time a very progressive position. We have on many occasions called attention to the usurpations and encroachments of the courts of all degrees of merit and jurisdiction, to the alarming and revolutionary tendency to set aside legislation on the flimsiest pretexts, or even on the one-sided, prejudiced, shallow, manifestly dishonest allegations of tricky corporation lawyers; to the rise of the "unwritten law" which claims that the judges are the whole government and entitled to do as they please with labor and all other legislation. We discussed the question at a time when it was not even admitted to be an open one and when to challenge the tyranny of the courts was to be branded by the organs of privilege as an enemy of the constitution.

Of late a number of eminent lawyers, professors and even State judges have taken up this question and argued that a halt must be called to the arrogance and presumption of the courts as law nullifiers. The controversies between several States and Federal Courts over railroad regulation statutes furnish abundant illustrations of the evil practices in question. Persons who were indifferent to labor's protests against the abuse of the injunction writ are declaring vehemently that omnibus injunctions suspending State laws, and threatening State executives with contempt proceedings, are simply intolerable. The Federal Courts are running amuck in some districts, and the question of muzzling them, of teaching them their place under the real constitution of the country—the constitution as it was meant to operate, not as plutocracy is now exploiting it with the aid of lawyers trained in corporation offices—of curbing them by legislation or constitutional amendment, has become a vital and urgent one in the country.

Chief Justice Clark, of the highest court of North Carolina, is one of the able jurists who have written essays to show that there is not a line or hint in the Constitution of the United States which can be construed to make judges censors of Legislatures and executives or to give them power to set aside deliberately enacted statutes. The whole practice in the judgment of these able writers is sheer usurpation. There has been no disposition in legal circles to controvert their arguments. Professor Giddings of Columbia University, a leading sociological thinker, says that the judicial veto on legislation has proved to be the greatest force for the maintenance of special privilege and injustice under our laws. He advocates a sort of referendum to decide differences between Congress and the Supreme Court over the constitutionality of legislation. He would make the people themselves the final interpreters of the constitution the real sovereigns, the makers of fundamental laws.

This proposal is more radical than that of the convention of the Federation. We do not think it feasible at present, though it is sound in principle, for the people made the constitutions—State and National—and they alone ought to have the authority to decide what is and what is not in harmony with

the organic law. We do not, however, think it expedient to agitate for so radical a change as would be an amendment providing for a referendum on laws that the courts of last resorts have held invalid.

The Federation suggests a more moderate and easier plan. Its proposal is one which should appeal to common sense and provoke little honest opposition.

Let the highest courts retain the power of setting aside laws, but let us insist that their decisions must be unanimous to effectively annul a law enacted by the people's representatives in Congress or State Legislatures, and signed by the President or the Governor of a State. The grave responsibility that rests on them in such cases makes unanimity clearly desirable and reasonable.

The frequent and violent disagreements of the courts, the five to four decisions in the most momentous cases, the overnight conversions of individual judges, the straddling of some issues by other judges—remember the Philippine tariff cases and the queer Brown opinions—go far to bring home to the average fair-minded man the need and propriety of demanding unanimity in decisions involving the annulment of laws.

We may add frankly that under the Federation's plan very few such annulments would actually occur. The courts would generally be divided, and the laws challenged would, therefore, stand—as they ought to stand where there is reasonable doubt as to the merits of the objections to them. Thus the reform, moderate in theory, would be far-reaching and practical in results.

A TRIBUTE TO WORKERS.

In a recent article in the *Inter-Nation* on "Labor Unions as a Remedy," Richard Olney, former Secretary of State, says:

"The immediate advent of the millennium is not to be anticipated as the result of the participation in politics of organized labor. But it may be well to note in conclusion that in labor acting with practical unanimity with or without formal organization and wisely advised and led are to be found the best guaranty and the strongest hope of the continued ascendancy of American political principles and of the permanency of American political institutions.

"The pronounced trend of current events is at variance with those principles and adverse to those institutions. It is toward strong centralized government, toward paternalism and the increase of government activities both in number and extent, toward enlarging the powers of the general government at the expense of home rule and of government by the State, toward putting the country on a permanent war footing and converting us from a pacific people to a people under arms, toward burdening up with inordinate taxation inseparable from great military armaments and toward the doctrine and practice of the doctrine that rights are not to be predicated either of nations or individuals, that it is superior strength alone which counts and is the true test of law and of morality, and that the stronger may work its will with the weaker whenever the interests of the stronger—which the stronger will always deem coincident with those of mankind and civilization generally—shall so require.

"If these only too obvious tendencies are to be and should be resisted, whence is the resistance to come. Not from the capitalistic class, which is naturally in love with a strong government, with a money spending government and with a government which, in the cause of good business, will stop at nothing which can be done with safety and profit; not from the professional classes, so called, whose members invariably disagree on such issues, even clergymen being found to approve of war as a healthy stimulant no people can be without.

"The one class and the only class in the community to be counted upon as the sure opponent of the pernicious tendencies in question is the wage-earning class."

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See our line of Trousers, \$1.50 to \$6.00, union-made.

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Buy Union Stamped Goods and Protect Yourself

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Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

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WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

WUNDER BEER

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.
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The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the Union Label on Bottled Beer.

INDUSTRIAL WARFARE—ITS COST AND ITS LESSON.

The Department of Labor has made a study of the data in regard to the cost of the strikes and lockouts which the country has witnessed in the last 25 years. Preliminary summaries and figures, with the results reached, have appeared in the press, and, of course, the usual solemn editorial comments have followed. The full report will no doubt give us a superabundance of such wisdom and moralizing, but the net intellectual profit to employers and workmen will be small.

One newspaper remarks that "short of actual war there has never been devised a more costly, unsatisfactory and materially disastrous method of settling economic disputes" than the strike-lockout method.

This may be admitted without argument. The figures may be misleading, the calculations full of errors and omissions, but certainly no intelligent workman will assert that the strike method is in itself a good method. It may be inevitable at times, but a necessary evil is not a blessing. Organized labor does not favor strikes for the sake of striking and would be glad of better methods of settling disputes. But facts are facts and human nature is human nature. What is labor to do when an employer is arrogant, stupid, blind to his own interests, prejudiced and arbitrary?

Let us look at the official figures. It seems that for the period 1881-1900 the loss to employees in wages through strikes is said to have amounted to \$258,000,000, and the loss to employers from the same cause \$123,000,000. Lockouts during the same period cost the workmen about \$49,000,000 and the employees some \$19,000,000.

These, we are told, are the direct losses, and they are tremendous. The inference conveyed is that if no strikes or lockouts had occurred during the period, the above colossal amounts would have been saved and the respective interests be so much richer in consequence.

Now, this inference is subject to heavy discounts, to important qualifications. It is not true that the losses were "pure" losses. It is sheer assumption that in the absence of strikes and lockouts there would have been no stoppages, no interruptions, no enforced idleness. Take the coal mines. There are years when the accumulation of stock is so large that the operators have to suspend production. Where a strike for a few weeks make such suspension unnecessary, there is no loss in net earnings at the end of the year.

What is notoriously true of coal mining is true of nearly all industries. Business has its ups and downs apart from disputes with labor, and it is the exceptional industry that has no interruptions. Statisticians can not tell what would have happened in any given case if no strike or lockout had occurred and they naturally regard the loss resulting as total and real. But serious thinkers who deal with underlying facts and conditions, and have no preconceived notions to support, take a different view of the matter.

However, let us assume for the sake of the argument that billions have been lost by the employers and employed through strikes and controversies. How are similar losses to be prevented in the future? By making strikes and lockouts illegal, by compulsory arbitration? Neither employers nor organized labor will entertain that idea for a moment. The right to strike and the right to stop producing are fundamental.

By voluntary arbitration labor is ready to accept that method, provided the arbitration is really voluntary and faithfully carried out; provided it is not tricky, and provided the employers put aside childish and antiquated prejudices, recognize the principle of collective bargaining and the interest of labor in the joint product, and meet properly selected delegates of labor on a friendly and frank basis for discussion and negotiation.

From excellent authority come the reports that arbitration and conciliation are steadily growing;

that many cases are settled peacefully today that would surely have led to industrial warfare ten or a dozen years ago. This is true, and as gratifying to organized labor as it is to the public. But arbitration, trade agreements, and conciliation would make more rapid and more general progress if the employers once for all repudiated the bigots, reactionaries, and mischief-makers among them, accepted the union shop principle, gave up needless and irritating "suits" to gain improper advantages through perversion of the law, and treated workmen as business equals. Let employers organize as much as they please and in any way they please, but let them honestly recognize the same right in labor and deal with it, not at arm's length, not under the spur of necessity, but gladly and willingly.

There is no other way to stop strikes, no other way to avert the losses entailed by industrial warfare; but our sapient editors and moralizers do not point this moral. They prefer windy and empty exhortations to labor which mean nothing.

Another fallacy of the statisticians is this—in computing losses, they forget that many strikes result in substantial increases of wages or in reduction of hours. If a certain number of men lose the wages of one month say, in two or three years, and obtain a 10 per cent. increase that is permanent, have they sustained a net loss or have they gained by the strike? It is easy to say that the increase would come anyway. Perhaps so, perhaps not. In any case, who knows how soon it would have come, how long it would have remained in force without the strike and the fear of another strike? And what about other gains by the workers—moral, physical, social gains in health and leisure, in dignity, in independence, and in authority? Will these be estimated by statisticians and placed on the credit side of the strike account? Altogether, then, the value of the figures on strikes and lockouts is very small and doubtful at best.

RETIREMENT OF JOHN MITCHELL.

In the refusal of John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, to again be a candidate for the office which he has filled so honorably for a number of years, the whole labor movement is concerned, because of the fact that his administration of the affairs intrusted to his care by the miners of the country has not only reflected honor upon them as miners, but upon the trade union movement generally.

In that memorable anthracite struggle of a few years ago, John Mitchell, in that straight-forward and manly way of his, not only secured victory for the miners, but brought about a higher regard for and a greater recognition of the aims and aspirations of organized labor generally.

His whole life has been one of noble effort, and no matter how bitter the opposition has been, or how vigorously his policies have been assailed, as well as misunderstood, he has ever had a kindly word for his enemies, and at the same time he has gone on his way to accomplish those things which his heart told him stood for a greater happiness and contentment in the home life of men he represented, believing that time would vindicate his position.

In extending our regrets at his retirement from official life, we but re-echo the noble sentiments so generously offered from all quarters, and it gladdens our hearts indeed to be informed that he is now out of danger, and that his final recovery from the sickness that has laid him low seems assured.—*Bricklayer and Mason.*

A Scranton newspaper says it has leaked out that the anthracite coal trust, of which "Divine Right" Baer is the head, has determined to crush the United Mine Workers. The truth of the matter is that Baer has been attempting to do that very thing for a good many moons.

Purchase only union-s'amped shoes.

Ask for union-label cigars and tobacco.

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an apprenticeship of **NOT LESS** than **THREE YEARS**.

THEY COST NO MORE THAN OTHERS.
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The Cream of All Beers YOSEMITE -:- LAGER

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THE SATURDAY EVENING POST IS UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR



This is the Label of the
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OF AMERICA used on
Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are
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Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Devisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., and 731 Van
Ness Ave.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jussaitiss & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Market St.
H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission & 1906 Fillmore Sts.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
A. Ranwick, 2328 Mission St.
I. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Singer & Co., 470 McAllister St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.

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Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address must be received at publication office not later than Monday in order to be made for current week. When giving notice of such changes, state old address as well as new.

Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



A Happy New Year!

1907-1908.

A review of the year 1907, with respect to the happenings that affected Organized Labor "for better or worse," were it given in extended form, would occupy considerable space in these columns. The space is available, but the LABOR CLARION is of the opinion that it is unnecessary to make extended comment.

When we faced 1907—eight months after the calamity—we had recovered from all reverses consequent on the general calamity—we were firmly on our feet again.

Some of us, however, became somewhat elated because of our speedy recovery from disaster and return to prosperity.

It was not unnatural—in fact, it was to be expected—that this should occur.

When the year 1907 had about reached its maturity, a series of strikes occurred—each of them inaugurated for reasons that commanded the support of all fair-minded men.

But, notwithstanding the merits of the grievances of the several organizations that elected to engage in industrial controversy during this period, nearly all of these organizations depended on the labor movement in general almost exclusively to win their battles, rather than on their own resources.

The LABOR CLARION assumes that these facts are well known to the members of the labor unions of the city—but, will the unions, each and all, bear these facts in mind when, in the natural course of events, they face industrial controversies in 1908? They should.

They must, if they would avoid disaster—individually.

The LABOR CLARION is of the opinion that they will.

During the last several months the town gossips have had much to say with respect to the continued prosperity of the labor unions, many of them proclaiming 1908 would be a year of disaster. The effort to revive the Citizens' Alliance gave some plausibility to the prophecies of the gossips, but 'tis idle gossip—at least 'twill prove to be but idle gossip if the labor unions of San Francisco determine to profit from the experience of 1907.

The LABOR CLARION is of the opinion that they will.

Retail Shoe Clerks, Local No. 410, has appointed M. E. Licht, J. J. Byrnes, P. H. Markowitz and H. Cantrowitch a special committee to arrange for a ball to be given in Golden Gate Hall February 6.

Max E. Licht, International First Vice-President of the Retail Clerks, will install the officers-elect of the Retail Clerks' Union of Oakland next Wednesday evening.

LESSONS IN LABOR LEGISLATION.

(Continued from Page One)

when their unthinking votes will be caught by some claptrap orator who will make them do things that would set the country afire and check everything that you call good. You must lay hold of the men while they are reasonable if you want them to act in an emergency. You can not educate a country up during a sweeping election. Men's opinions will be formed before that day if they have any opinions at all. But the great difficulty lies with the man on the outside, who does not belong to one or the other party, but is the wabblers, whom you can get on the one side or the other; and that great unthinking mass controls the government of the country. It is an extraordinary thing to say, but it is absolutely true: Men do not turn over in England from being Liberals one time and Conservatives another. But the mighty body of men who do not think very much at all, these men can be swayed and brought to bear by the passing sensation of the hour. If you take those men—not at the passing sensation of the hour—and treat them properly in their works, treat them properly as individuals, treat them, not as so many hands, but as so many human beings in your employ, you will make your country better as we are making our country better.

"The country will be held and must be held by the people that haven't money. The people that govern the country are not you rich men. It is the great mass of voters that govern the country. Therefore, it will pay you, putting it on the lowest platform, to get the men on your side. You can only get them on your side by treating them fairly—not by an occasional 'bean fest' as we call it in England, a kind of a feast holiday—not by giving a tea party now and then; that is cheap. Give them your good will all the way through, know your men as you know your motor car. You know the peculiarities of that car of yours, and you know the difficulties about it. You study it, and you lie awake nights sometimes over the car. Lie awake nights about the homes of your people, about their wives and families to do them good. Get the men, the people of this wealthy country with you, and America will be as she claims to be the land of liberty, the land of the free.

LIABILITY FOR DISEASE CONTRACTED THROUGH CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

"Now, there is another thing; if a man is killed in the works you can see it. If a man has his fingers cut off it is too painfully apparent. But what about that girl going out of that match factory, her eyes red and a blue tint over the mouth. You know she can not live long. No; but 'she works at a match factory and takes the risk. Matches can not be made with phosphorous without that risk.' Can not you make matches without phosphorous? 'Yes; but it costs more. Lives are cheap; the substitute for phosphorous is dear.' That is all over in England today. We have said to the employer, 'If you employ girls or men in any kind of employment that causes injury to health you shall pay just as much as if you injured them by cutting their limbs off or killing them.' The act that commenced on July 17th last says: 'Any person employing another and giving that other a disease during the course of his employment shall be responsible for the consequences of the disease.' That is law.

"And what is the result?

"Fans are being put up in factories to take away the fumes that previously killed people. To those of you in the fan industry that is good. Other things are being done to take away the poisonous fumes coming out of the melting pots in brass foundries. It is no longer a chance to get consumption to be employed in some works now, because they have taken away the germ-breeding stuff from the works. It is cheaper to take it out than to run the risk of paying for the lives of men and women. If a person during the course of his employment falls ill with some kind of disease that he has never had before, and a doctor certifies that it arises from

the course of his employment, the certificate is sent to the master, and he will contribute to the servant precisely what he would have contributed if it had been an accident, and for the same period. That is, if it is total disablement, he will pay £1 per week

"And there is this: A man comes into a factory; he has been discharged from another place, where the employer knows what is happening and has for life; if it is death, he will pay three years' wages. sacked all the men that are liable to have this disease. Presently the germs of the disease contracted in the other place develop and fructify and the man pretty soon is ill. The employer says, 'Well, he can not have been long enough with me to have got that.' 'No,' says the law; 'we have taken care of that. The man with whom he was last must pay as well as yourself; he will pay proportionately for the time he was with him and you for the time he was with you.' There is no escaping; life injured is to be just as serious as limbs injured. Life destroyed by internal poisoning is to be just as serious and just as certain of compensation as life destroyed by a falling block.

"What does this law do? It takes away from the home the sting and the worry of 'father is dying, dying by inches.' The members of that family know what is coming, 'father is dying by inches; when he can not work the people that have caused his death will have to pay us.' That is the law of England today, and it is being carried out.

"Think these things out and see how they will fit some of your works in which the conditions are poisonous. Don't you think that your men in this country are alive to what has been done in England? Don't you imagine that the people working here in this country in what we call noxious trades, know the conditions under which their fellows are protected in England? Start this movement yourselves before labor organizations start it and compel you to do it. Set yourselves to give what by and by you will be forced otherwise to give. Let it be voluntary on the part of the masters of America rather than a demand on the part of the men. If that is done you will rivet good feeling, and you will weld your men to you as you otherwise can not do.

"There is another thing: The right of men to take care of themselves individually, of course, is recognized; but what chance has one man got before a board of directors around the table in a carpeted room, while he, with his shirt sleeves rolled up, comes into a place he has never been in before and the like of which he has never seen, to be catechised? What chance has he got? None. He would lose his head if he came into the room, and make a bigger ass of himself than ever if he attempted to say anything.

RIGHT OF MEN TO ENFORCE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

"The right of the men to be represented, the right of the men to join in bodies and to have their unions is recognized as a perfectly lawful right today.

"It is also recognized that when once they are so banded you can no longer, when there is a trade dispute, say to the men, 'Now look here, you have got a lot of money in your society, you have been paying it in for years, we will get it for your acts in strikes—as they did say in one decision by one of our courts a few years ago. The railway company went after some of the men; the men hadn't any money, of course, individually. 'Ah,' but they said, 'look at the society; it is a pretty rich society; the funds have been paid in for years.' Said the men, 'Yes, but what is that money for? That money is a death fund. It is not a work fund. It is a fund to help us move from one place to another, if we lose a job.' 'Yes,' they said, 'it is a strike fund, too, and you use it for strikes.' 'That is true, but you are not going to take away some of the money that the people up in the north of England have paid in for something we are doing, are you?' 'Yes, we are,' and the judge said they could and they did.

"We have altered that; it is no longer possible

now for any action of any kind to be entertained by any court against a trade union as such. You can go against the men for any wrong they do and punish them individually, but you can not touch the union as a whole. Some of my opponents—some of my friends, too—have said about that, 'That amounts to legalizing anarchy.' It is not legalizing anarchy. All associations of men stick by their associates, and if the individuals do any wrong they are just as much liable to be punished by the law, whether they belong to an association or not. Then why go after the association as well as the men? Hit the man but do not hit somebody else as well as the man.

"There was a law which said if three or four men went to their neighbor and said, 'Jack, there is a strike on down there. You don't know anything about it, but they have been doing some very dirty tricks down there and we are stopping out until they put that right.' The law said, until last year: 'How many men with you?' 'Four.' 'That is a conspiracy. Get those four men and put them in prison right away,' and it was done. That was the law of conspiracy. The law now says: 'The law of conspiracy shall not hold against trades unions,' and 'peaceful picketing is legal.'

"That is a pretty strong thing to say; 'peaceful picketing is legal.' But what does it mean? The mere attending by men at a place to give information or to seek information, or to advise a man to or not to abstain from working, is no longer to be held as an offense against the law unless the men do something against the ordinary law. If the men assemble on the street so as to block all the street every man could be arraigned for making a nuisance, blocking the traffic or doing something which tends to make a breach of the peace; but they cannot be hauled up any longer for merely going to a man's house and saying: 'There is a strike on down at the works. I wish you would keep away. We are all out and you had better join us.' It is legal to do it, and it is illegal for anybody to put an action before the judge or the court in consequence of so doing.

"Now, that is the trades disputes act. That concession, I do not hesitate to say, has done more towards lessening the agitation amongst trades unions than if you had given them money, because they said, 'We do not intend to do any harm to the public. We will take care of that. What we now are glad to feel is that we are recognized as responsible beings, and we can act without having to give our neighbors, or without having to give our fellow-contributors trouble for that which we do.'

"There was more discussion over this very short bill than over any other bill that went through the House of Commons and the House of Lords. In the House of Lords the late lord chancellor said it was the most extraordinary piece of legislation that he, in the whole course of a very long career, had ever given his attention to. It legalized tyranny, it disrupted liberty, and it made for the breach of the peace of the people of the land. A man who would express that strong opinion you would think would act on that opinion, but noble lords in England are constituted in a different way. After he had said this the late lord chancellor told their lordships: 'We do not propose to vote against this bill; it is not expedient to.' Why? Because the noble lords recognized that there was a great mass of people behind this and they had better not offend the people. They said it was wrong and had not the courage to do what they said was right. They said this was infamous, and they were not brave enough to do that which would have made them famous. They let it go because of the trouble they knew would result against this gilded palace if they set the great vote of all the trades unions of England against them on a bill that had been passed in the House of Commons almost without a division of about four to one. The lords know that the power to govern the land is in the hands of the common people if they exercise their vote. Said they, 'We must not range ourselves on the

side of those who oppose these people; although it is wrong we will not vote against it,' and they did not.

"That act has certainly stopped trouble. There has certainly been less trouble between master and men since it passed than there was before it passed, because the men are afraid of getting into trouble themselves. You can arraign the men, but not their societies, and therefore they are careful. Individual responsibility counts, and that is a great factor."

Asked if the additional expense of compensation for workmen's injuries by employers had caused any noticeable increase in the price of goods, Mr. Marks replied:

"It is a little bit early to tell that yet, but this act first of all was condemned very largely by a number of employers, very largely, indeed. I do not think today, if the employers were canvassed, there would be anything like the condemnation that was originally given to it, because it was not so bad as they feared. I do not think anything has been increased in price because of the extra payment made. One can not tell because the ordinary fluctuations that occur in the market are greater in amount than the difference this charge would make to the masters, especially in the case of coal."

At this point a member of the club asked: "What is the course of English law with regard to injunctions against striking or the result of striking?" To illustrate, "an injunction was issued a short time ago against the pressmen's union, enjoining them from paying out strike benefits or from even taking a vote upon the question as to whether they would work eight hours instead of nine hours. Is it possible under English law to have such an injunction as that issued?"

Mr. Marks replied: "No, it is not. You can not get an injunction such as that. You can not bring an action against a union as such; you can only, as I say, go against the individual. I will give you an illustration. There was a large firm of cabinet-makers and general dealers in London, a large store you would call it. Their cabinet-makers were on strike, and a number of the strikers marched up and down outside this great shop with what we call sandwich boards on them, in the back and front, hanging over their necks, and on those boards they had 'Don't buy at Wallace's. The men are on strike.' They went against the union to restrain them, but they could not. They went against the men and they got an injunction against the individuals for doing that which amounted to a nuisance outside the premises, but that was the only way they could get them, for creating a nuisance. They could not get an injunction against the union, but they got an injunction against the men because they got a great crowd around them. As they walked up and down the street the crowd would stop to see what they were doing and the policemen ordered them off, and they said, 'No, we have a perfect right as long as we do not stand in one place, to be here,' and so they walked up and down in front of this establishment, and, as I say, great crowds gathered to see them, and this injunction was secured against them, and after this injunction was passed there were no more sandwich boards. The individuals were responsible there and could be reached no matter whether they belonged to a trades union or not."—*American Federationist*.

COOPERS.

Coopers' Union, No. 65, has elected the following officers: Robert Gough, President; Joseph Ulrich, Vice-President; I. P. Beban, Recording Secretary; Joseph Cresse, Financial Secretary; August Ernst, Treasurer; James Russell, Sergeant-at-Arms; T. Steffen and Edward Ulrich, Guards; John Olsen and Edward Botterton, Trustees; S. Larsen, F. Steffen and R. Gough, Delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council.

Don't buy the *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Delineator* and *Red Book*. They are unfair.

BARBERS.

The election of officers of Barbers' Union, held last Monday evening, resulted in the choice of the following:

Tom Creber, President; George W. Price, Vice-President; Charles Koch, Financial and Corresponding Secretary (incumbent); J. V. Ducoing, Recording Secretary; A. Bartholdi, Treasurer; W. B. Currier, Business Agent; H. W. Rosenberg, Guard; S. Poulin, Guide; Charles Schoellhoff, J. Eberle and C. Sandall, Trustees; J. A. Beck, A. E. Bohen and I. D. Hester, Finance Committee. A. E. Bohen, Thomas Greber, J. V. Ducoing, J. Eberle, Charles Koch and O. P. Weisgeberger, Delegates to the Labor Council.

These officers will be installed next Monday night, at which time a gold watch will be presented to I. D. Hester, the retiring President, in appreciation of his services.

IRON MOLDERS.

Iron Molders' Union No. 164 has elected the following officers: J. J. Fields, President; Thomas Dowd, Vice-President; John J. Knowlton, Recording Secretary and Business Agent; J. E. Dillon, Financial Secretary; James De Succa, Treasurer; Henry Baker, Door Keeper; C. Payne, Conductor; A. F. Wynne, Thomas Dowd, M. Eagan, T. Hansen, L. Warner, J. E. Dillon and John J. Knowlton, Executive Board; J. Wynne, J. O. Walsh, W. P. McCabe and John Connors, Trustees; W. P. McCabe, J. O. Walsh, J. J. Field, T. Moore and H. Pawlewski, Delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council; M. Eagan, J. J. Knowlton and T. Dowd, Delegates to the Iron Trades Council; J. O. Walsh, R. P. Hunt and W. P. McCabe, Auditing Committee; E. W. Parson, M. D., Physician.

GAS APPLIANCE AND STOVE FITTERS.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union has elected the following as officers: L. J. Gernhardt, President; J. J. Handy, Vice-President; W. W. Liebig, Recording and Financial Secretary; L. B. Mahone, Treasurer; W. F. Mueller, Guide; C. Hauser, W. Moran and A. O. Strom, Trustees; W. Miller, Business Agent; N. J. Staud, Delegate to San Francisco Labor Council; E. L. Harrington, C. H. Pearce and Charles Sanborn, Executive Committee.

STABLE EMPLOYES.

Stable Employes' Union No. 404.—Thomas F. Finn, President; M. Regan, Vice-President; W. B. Brownlee, Recording Secretary; John O'Fallon, Secretary-Treasurer; Dennis Hourney and Tony Carlson, Trustees; Thomas F. Finn, John O'Fallon, Tony Carlson and M. Regan, Delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council.

Steam Laundry Workers, Local No. 26, held their quarterly social in the Labor Temple last Monday evening. A pleasing entertainment preceded dancing, which lasted until midnight. Al Finlayson was the Floor Manager and George Byrne assistant. The aids were Carrie Farmer, Annie Brown, George Black, Leo Kane, Edward Flaherty, Frederick Woods and Charles Heniger.

J. M. Kline, President of the International Union of Blacksmiths and Helpers, was given a reception in the Labor Temple last Saturday evening by the locals of the organization. After the formal speeches were concluded the evening was devoted to the rendition of an enjoyable program of vocal and instrumental music.

A. Seaman, E. Ellison, Paul Scharrenberg, E. A. Erickson, Charles Sorenson and Henry Olsen will represent the Sailors' Union of the Pacific at the session of the State Federation of Labor that is to meet in Vallejo next Monday.

The Asiatic Exclusion League will meet in the Labor Temple next Sunday when fraternal delegates to the State Federation of Labor and to the State Building Trades Council will be elected.

THE OPEN SHOP FROM A VIEWPOINT OF A UNION MAN.

BY A. J. PORTENAR IN "THE INDEPENDENT."

The open shop is a subject of daily discussion in publications of every character. But, although the volume of literature and oratory offered the public on the subject is enormous, I submit the proposition that it is one-sided. Apart from some trade journals printed for and circulated among union men, argument on the matter is invariably based on the *a priori* assumption that the open shop is the correct and desirable condition. The consequence is that the great section of the public not directly connected with trades unions has been led to form an imperfect judgment because it has not been enabled to hear the advocates of both sides.

At the outset, it must be admitted that the whole question hinges upon the justification which can be offered for the existence of trades unions. The general introduction of the open shop is equivalent to the destruction of trades unions, and the open shop is or is not the most beneficial industrial condition in precise measure as the trades union is or is not a desirable institution. Thus it is my two-fold object to show (a) that unions and open shop cannot exist at the same time; (b) that of the two conditions the continued existence of unions tends to the greatest good of the greatest number.

Designedly, those who advocate the open shop have striven to make it appear as the fair shop; where opportunity for employment is equal to all, and where merit alone is the determining factor for advancement; where the walking delegate does not intrude his unwelcome presence and sow the seeds of discord between the just employer and his contented employees; where the workman keeps all he earns instead of supporting the parasites who foment strife that there may be an excuse for their being; and, above all, where the workman is free to exercise his sacred constitutional right to contract with his employer without the unwarranted interference of third parties.

Let us suppose a given industry to be upon an open-shop basis. Just at this point I contend that that discrimination is certain to enter. Some of the applicants for employment are non-union. The employer knows that these will accept a lower wage than the union has fixed; they will make nothing more effective than muttered protests against the lengthening of hours; they have no mistaken notions as to the employer's right to regulate every incident connected with their employment, although their interest in the matter is as vital to them as is his interest to him. Can there be any doubt as to which will obtain the preference?

Let us suppose that this procedure has continued for several years. Is it conceivable that the disintegrating effect of such a condition has escaped the employers? And when the inevitable result has been attained; when men have abandoned their union memberships by hundreds, because it was a handicap in the effort to obtain and retain employment; when there is no union, and no scale of wages, and no schedule of hours, has the experience of the past taught us that employers will none the less pay the former wage; will just as cheerfully continue the shorter workday; will magnanimously refrain from making oppressive shop regulations?

We have concrete illustrations which furnish the answers to these abstract questions. We have seen the open shop established in some places, with the precise results indicated by the above queries. Instead of a generous disregard of a man's union affiliations, to be suspected of membership in one was sufficient cause for a curt dismissal. Spies have circulated among the men for the express purpose of discovering who might be members or inclined to become such, and the slightest expression in the interest of organization was followed by discharge.

Union men know the open shop is a closed shop—closed to them as union men—which they enter only by depriving themselves of that which they have won with such pain and sacrifice; of which the

bitter experiences of centuries has taught them is their most potent weapon—the right of combination with their fellows.

Per contra, the union shop is closed to no man. The union welcomes the adherence of every worker in a trade, and gladly extends its benefits to every one who will avail himself of them.

I believe I have demonstrated my first proposition, i. e., that the open shop is incompatible with the existence of trades unions. It remains to be shown which of the two industrial conditions is the most desirable.

The first argument that presents itself as a justification of trades unionism is one which concerns the manufacturer and merchant almost as directly as the union man. The union obtains for its members a larger portion of the wealth they create in the shape of wages. When they spend their earnings the essentials of food and shelter must first be provided; clothing will come next in such quality as the mechanic can afford. If there then remains a surplus, the thousand and one other things that add to the comfort and refinement of life may be purchased according to the financial ability of the purchaser. But, it is evident that if the essentials take the whole income of the workman, the other desirable but non-essential articles must remain on the shelves of the retail merchant; this again reacts upon the manufacturer, who finds the market which absorbs his wares greatly curtailed. What, then, would it avail employers as a class to reduce wages to the point which would permit nothing more than a bare subsistence? How would a merchant benefit by cheaper goods that he could not sell? In so much as the unions cause wide diffusion of wealth in the shape of good wages liberally spent, they are one of the greatest factors in the upbuilding of true prosperity, as opposed to the false prosperity which reckons a nation's wealth, but takes no account of the number who hold it.

Now we will take up the phase of the matter presented in the picture of the walking delegate driving men from congenial employment, regardless of the existence or non-existence of sufficient grievances. If it is assumed that union men are hardly as well able to care for their own interests as a flock of sheep; that they strike without knowing why, and endure the hardships and sufferings entailed as a consequence for no better reason than that somebody ordered them to do so; that they persist in loyalty to their union, although deprived of their situations and robbed of their earnings to support unworthy leaders, only because they lack intelligence to perceive how much better their condition would be outside of it, then indeed it were a worthy work to rescue them from their union slavery and give them open shop freedom. But, if it is conceded that union men are at least on a par with others in knowing which side of their bread is buttered; that they are just as keen to get a good job and as reluctant to leave it as any other sort of men; that they can realize when they are being robbed as quickly as most people; and that the hardships of strikes are no more palatable to them than to other persons with a proper appreciation of well-filled stomachs and well-clad backs, then it must seem tolerably clear that there is intelligent reasoning behind their loyalty to the union idea. "You cannot fool all the people all the time" is as applicable to them as to others.

The trump card of the open shop advocate is always insistence upon the sacred right of the individual to work where he likes, for and with whom he likes, and for whom he likes, and for what he likes. Fiery eloquence on that topic, with an impassioned reference to the constitution and the flag, and something concerning our reverend forefathers, mixed and served hot, makes an apparently effective argument until examined in the light of cold reason. Freedom of contract presupposes the equality of the contracting parties. What sort of equality exists between the owner of land, machinery and capital on the one side, and the owner of nothing but a

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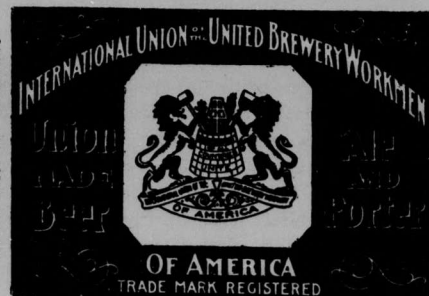
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pair of hands on the other? It has been forcibly said that most workmen have not a month's wages between themselves and the almshouse. Thus the "freedom" of one of the parties is fatally circumscribed by the imperative character of his necessities. Now, if the position of the workman is still further prejudiced by the fact that three men are seeking one job, will it be contended that any other "freedom" remains but that of taking what he can get—with the alternative of starving?

The union confers with the employer as a representative of the individuals who compose it. All the questions surrounding employment in an industry are discussed, with the result that written contracts for a definite period of time are agreed upon, at living wages and for reasonable hours. Will any amount of glowing rhetoric enable the individual to do as much for himself?

Observe, the union fixes a *minimum* of wages. There still remains to the individual unrestricted freedom to contract for a wage above that sum. And merit above the average finds remuneration in compensation above the minimum. It is very common, in my experience, to find men receiving more than the scale. Obviously, then, the only freedom the union man has surrendered is the freedom to enter into deadly competition with his fellows for the opportunity to labor until wages have been reduced to the level on which the cheapest of them can exist.

It is thus shown that unions keep up the wages of their members. They do more. The non-union man, in receipt of wages always less than the union scale, and working longer hours, is nevertheless enabled to get more than he otherwise would if the scale did not exist as a standard. Thus his wages have been raised, his hours decreased, his standard of living bettered, and even his vaunted freedom of contract in some degree preserved, through the struggles and sacrifices of other men.

My chain of argument is now completed. In diagrammatic form it would appear thus:

Open shop—destruction of trades unions—unchecked competition for the opportunity to work—consequent loss of wages—increase of working hours—decreased purchasing power of the masses—less employment in store and factory, making still more difficult the struggle for existence.

Union shop—more employment for more men, under better conditions, for higher wages—more money to be spent for the things that add refinement to life—more work for the men that make and handle these things—a more general diffusion of the products of industry—a distinctly higher standard of living, with the mitigation of the most terrible feature of our industrial system—competition between the have-nots for the opportunity to work.

And if the further justification of trades unionism is required, it can be found in the altruism which prompts it to care for its sick and aged; to bury its dead and protect its widows and orphans. Yes, and it can be found in the fights it has made and will make for everything that tends to the uplifting and betterment of the race; for the children it has saved from the devouring maw of Moloch in mine and factory; for the efforts it has made to destroy the reeking sweatshop and the filthy tenement; for the advanced political stand it has always taken.

We know the conditions which gave birth to trades unionism. Open shop means a reversion to those conditions. Union men understand this clearly enough; and, however they may mask it behind high-sounding phrases, employers are equally cognizant of that truth. The fight against the open shop is a fight for life. The bundle of sticks shall not become a heap of breakable twigs!

In Norway and Denmark laws have been enacted granting government subsidies to trade unions paying unemployed benefits.

Smoke Gold Crumbs and Queen Quality tobacco. Union made.

STRIKES—HAVE THEY PAID?

Strikes—

How much have they cost? How much have they gained?

Government statisticians have collected figures which show that during the twenty-five years from 1881 to 1905 there were 36,567 strikes and 1,546 lock-outs in the United States.

These labor disturbances involved 199,945 establishments and 7,444,279 wage earners. In consequence of them there was a direct financial loss of \$500,000,000.

That's how much strikes cost—in money.

What they cost in life and suffering is beyond computation.

Have strikes paid, then?

We should say, unhesitatingly, "Yes," and we should be glad to tell you why we say "Yes."

A strike is a protest. A great strike is an organized protest.

Some of these organized protests have lost. The powers against which they fought have been too mighty. All their cost in wages and suffering, and sometimes life, has seemed to go for nothing. Others have won, and have brought men self-respect and recognition and consideration. They have resulted in a certain degree of economic and social independence.

It has been the exception when a great strike was not inspired by principle. One man may be unreasonable, but a federation so immense that it increased last year by 188,000 members moves like an army. Organized labor has now enlisted 1,538,970 members, an increase of 1,274,145 within the last ten years.

One man may fight because he is quarrelsome; an army goes on the field for cause.

The American Federation of Labor has been holding its twenty-seventh annual convention at Jamestown. President Gompers defined its attitude when he said at the opening session:

"Labor today stands erect, looking the world in the face, insisting upon equal treatment, equal opportunity and resenting any attempt at injustice or wrong."

Has organized labor made mistakes? So has government. So has religion. Even civilization and human progress have known what it was to falter on the way.

But organized labor has helped the world on. It is one of the bridges which are spanning the great chasm between the rich and poor. It is one of the forces which are compelling a recognition of the brotherhood of man.

The strikes which have been unjustified need not count. The struggles which have cost human life and human suffering are only a part of the onward movement. The money loss is of no real importance. Even those almost holy battles which have been lost in the long fight against selfishness and might, these may be set aside also. They ought to have been won, but they were lost.

Well, no matter.

The principle is there, and if we believe at all that the best must win in the end, we must be broad-minded enough to see that everything that helps us toward that best is good.—*Cincinnati Post*.

Seventy-five Jews, who fled from Russia to escape tyrannical conditions, landed in Galveston, Texas, and from there went to Colorado to gaze upon liberty in all her vaunted glory. A few days ago four of the men arrived in New York and declared they had encountered more hardships than they had ever been called upon to endure in their native land. The four men, who reached a shelter for Jewish immigrants at 229 East Broadway, tell of having been forced into peonage in Colorado, where they said they had been whipped by negro overseers from whom they escaped at the risk of their lives.

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AMERICAN—THE EMPLOYER OR THE EMPLOYEE?

Labor organizations are always passing through a crucial period; they are always approaching a crisis in their affairs, or they are approaching something that threatens their existence, "unless they govern themselves with rare regard for the rights of their employers."

Labor organizations are the only business concerns that never get beyond the danger point. Somewhere, there is always something that threatens their existence, and demands close attention to the business management of their relations with their employers and themselves. A close corporation has a decided advantage over the labor organizations, because of its compactness and the secrecy of its inner affairs, and because it occasionally has an opportunity to rest on the sunny side of "Easy Street."

We are again face to face with another crisis. It is another one of the real kind, more dangerous in certain respects than others have been, for the reason that a great part of the argument against the labor organizations has received its inspiration in the wrong statements of the employers, who demand certain rights as their own, and deny the same rights to their employees. They stand for the open shop, which is to them a closed shop; they declare against the boycott and stand for the blacklist; they stand for the right of association and deny it to their employees; they demand independence through individual action on the part of their employees, and find their own independence through association. In every sense, what they condemn as bad for their employees, they declare to be excellent for themselves.

It is remarkable that anyone can be found who will give approval to the methods of certain corporations, without being at least gracious enough to understand there is another side to the argument.

We have recently read many defenses of the employer and his rights, in which the boycott was declared un-American; the closed shop was denounced as the murderer of independence; the labor organizations held up to the contempt of the critics because they presume to interfere with the business of the employer, and through it all only one side and its rights were presented. Can it be possible that the other side is not worth consideration? It cannot be overlooked that there are the blacklist, the lockout, and the determination not to hire a member of a union, to offset every charge made against the labor organizations. We have not read so much of that side of the argument.

To commence with, let it be understood that the man who, collectively, or individually, has labor to sell is a part of the transaction. This fact recognized, much of our trouble would be avoided. It is the rule for the employer to overlook this business fact. He regards the matter as one of right belonging entirely to himself, for "does he not spend his own money?" It is his business and none of the man's who sells his labor. This feature of the matter does not apply to any other phase of business. The man who sells, and the man who buys, are equal in the affair. Where does a pretense of the sole right to manage appear in the regular order of business? It is never in evidence as it is in the employment of men. In fairness, it must be conceded that the man who sells his labor is just as much a part of the transaction as his employer, and has just as much right to his share of the business settlement.

Labor organizations are advised that it is wrong, even un-American, which is supposedly worse than wrong for workingmen to advise each other that certain articles are made under unfair conditions; that the boycott is criminal in its purpose, because it interferes with the right of a man to do business in his own way.

Labor organizations are repeatedly advised of the grave danger of disobedience to law. If it were not for the order maintained by labor organizations,

there would often be a different story to tell during labor troubles. When the labor organizations make it a duty to assist to protect the property of the "struck employer," and to maintain order, and do both effectually, as has been done, the general advice is hardly necessary. It is unfair to single out the labor organizations, and imply that their members need the advice more than those who are not members of such organizations. The same law governs all of the working people, and they all realize the penalty of breaking it. It is a short story with no immunity basis for turning state's evidence.

We have known great corporations to disobey the law even to the point of armed forces, to carry on their own purposes but no one was jailed or even advised by "our good friends" to obey the law as good citizens. But this is not argument; no wrong is right.

We will accept all the good advice that is given us, but we do not accept the implication that we need it any more than the workers who are not organized. In this, however, we must assume responsibility that properly belongs to all of the people.

And what is this boycott? It is a refusal to deal with unfair business concerns. It is the simple ostracism of everyday life. It is drawing the line between the fair and the unfair; it is a continuation of the plan of the Boston Tea Party or a minor adaptation of the Protective Tariff, and no one ever thought it wrong in any way until the laboring people commenced to employ it in their business with each other, and immediately it became un-American and, therefore, wrong.

If the working people choose to buy their supplies where labor is fairly treated, and elect to tell themselves that there are certain business concerns that do not treat their employees fairly, it is proper, and there is nothing un-American about it. There is no reason on earth why a workman cannot tell his fellows his impressions of anything that is of interest to him and them.

It all depends on who does a thing that determines its standing. Some years ago, bodies of well intentioned women declared that it was absolutely necessary to the health of the nation to discriminate between certain manufactured articles of clothing. They took the name of "The Consumers' League." They were fully within their rights, and their work was of the highest order, because it sought to protect the health of all of the people. They even adopted a label, which means that the goods bearing it are manufactured under sanitary and fair conditions. It also means that houses carrying it are fair to their employees.

The trade union has also adopted a label, and it means the same thing. The protective tariff, for the protection of American wages, American homes, American living and all those other American things so dear to the orators, for it says we must protect our homes, workmen and wages from the cheaper work, wages and homes of the rest of the world. But who can successfully rise in his righteous wrath, and declare the government is un-American?

Then, the closed shop is another un-American institution. Let it rest there for a minute. If it is such a dangerous thing, why do we not hear more of the un-American practice of denying a man work because he is a member of a labor organization? This question is not confined to members of closed shop organizations, but to all members of unions. What is the exchange of the "personal record" between employers, but a closed shop? What is it but a boycott on the employee who has retained his rights and independence of his employer?

The open shop was killed in the house of its friends, and if it had not been, there would be no closed shop; there is no drastic measure in labor organization practice today that was not forced there as a measure of self-defense. The employer with his declaration for the open shop stands for his idea of a closed shop for himself, for that is exactly what it means to him.

And then we are advised that it is un-American to strike. That is about the limit of painting pretty

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Whole lower floor reserved, 25c.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, 143 Montgomery Street, corner Bush.—For the half year ending December 31, 1907, a dividend has been declared on all savings deposits, free of taxes, at the rate of three and three-fourths (3 3/4) per cent. per annum, payable on and after Thursday, January 2, 1908. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as principal from January 1, 1908.

JNO. U. CALKINS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 101 Montgomery Street, corner Sutter, has declared a dividend for the term ending December 31, 1907, at the rate of three and eight-tenths (3 8/10) per cent. per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, and payable on and after Thursday, January 2, 1908. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as principal.

EDWIN BONNELI, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, 42 Montgomery Street, corner Sutter.—For half year ending December 31, 1907, a dividend has been declared on deposits in the savings department of this bank as follows: On term deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, and on ordinary deposits at the rate of three and three-quarters (3 3/4) per cent. per annum, payable on and after Thursday, January 2, 1908. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1908.

B. G. TOGNAZZI, Manager.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK, 2631 Mission Street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third. For the half year ending December 31, 1907, interest will be paid on all deposits, free of taxes, at the rate of three and three-quarters (3 3/4) per cent. per annum, payable on and after January 2, 1908. Interest not drawn will be added to the principal.

DE WITT C. TREAT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 646 Market.—For the half year ending December 31, 1907, a dividend has been declared on all savings deposits at the rate of three and eight-tenths (3 8/10) per cent. per annum, free of taxes, payable on and after THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1908. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1908.

W. E. PALMER, Cashier.

pictures in the interest of the employer. If all of our labor organizations could meet today, and solemnly pass resolutions to the effect that it was unwise to strike; that it was proper to leave things to the good judgment and fairness of the employers, and that they were satisfied that resistance was unfair and un-American, tomorrow there would be a reduction of wages that would house half of free independent America in the alleys, and the rest in the poor houses. If this doctrine of non-resistance is so excellent a thing for the working people, why do we spend millions a month for arms and munitions of war to compel respect from other nations?

We do not like strikes any more than we like war, but both are sometimes unavoidable. The necessary injuries that are at times inflicted on society are for its own benefit; unpleasant and inconvenient at the time, it is true, but, in the end very necessary to the permanent welfare of the community.

Labor is told in this campaign of education, that the responsibilities of the employer are great; they must not be interfered with by workmen who want better wages and hours. The employer is working for exactly the same end the workman is. The employer is using the workman to produce earnings on money invested, and money that never was invested. He made himself a present of an amount equal to the amount invested, and called it "stocks." This is a sort of a dream business, in which future earnings and possibilities are mortgaged, and the workman expected forever to work for the mortgage as a matter of pure good nature.

If the workman could do as his employer does in this regard, it would mean that in addition to his regular wages his "other self," or shadow, or whatever you choose to call it, would receive as much, or more. The shadow would not produce as the substance did, but it would be paid just the same. This is American for the employer, but it would be un-American for the employee. The difference needs no map to explain it.

The American workman is always advised to obey the law. It is the business of the employer to dodge it, which is wholly American and, therefore, morally and legally proper. Public sentiment, which is expected to keep the public in proper trim, has no effect on corporations, so far as obedience to the law goes. If we ever get to where corporations can be sent to jail for "keeps," it may be different.

The Government has adopted the eight-hour work day; every municipality of any size has adopted the shorter workday, and European governments have legalized the shorter work day, but when the labor organizations purpose to secure it, the employer sets himself squarely against it, and calls for law and order, protection for his rights, and the independence of workmen from the tyranny of labor unions.

The employer demands the unrestricted employment of apprentices, and is surprised that the trades object. A man who works from four years upward to learn a trade, feels about it exactly as does his employer, who has all of his devices patented. He has a right that he believes should not be impaired by competition to the danger point. But the employers, as a rule, do not want apprentices. They want boys to work at special jobs, for boys' wages, so they can do without the men.

But, all these matters are a part of the day's work. They are questions that must be met and carefully handled. Right is all that any of us want whether it be in employment, as citizens or as anything else.

Workmen realize the employer must earn before he can pay, but they believe it is their right to have something to say about their own earnings.

The whole objection raised to legitimate labor organization effort shows plainly that what is regarded as perfectly proper for the Government, or the employer, is wholly improper for the labor organizations to undertake.

We quote from an article recently published and widely circulated, as follows: "Every American

citizen has the right to be protected in his efforts to earn an honest livelihood. No man or combination of men should have the power to prevent him from following his vocation, even by intimidation, for he may have not only himself but a wife and children for whom to provide. It is my opinion that the honest laborer, who is willing to do work which is proper and in no way conflicts with the interests of the community cannot be conserved by cheap labor to perform it, and to have the same protection from the authorities which is extended to any peaceful citizen, no matter how powerful or influential may be the person or society which opposes him."

This was not written as advice to the employers, but to the workmen of this country. We subscribe to every word of it if it applies to both employer and employed. It covers both equally, and in the clause mentioned: "It is my opinion that the honest laborer, who is willing to do the work which is proper and in no way conflicts with the interests of the community, should be given the opportunity to perform it, etc.," rests the entire contention.

"Any labor that in no wise conflicts with the interests of the community" is good labor, and it is not low down "scab," or cheap labor. The interests of the community cannot be conserved by cheap labor that is satisfied to grovel, slink, suffer and die even without hope. Communities of this class are not good communities; they do not contribute to the welfare of other communities except as they show their wounds in contrast. They are un-American communities. When we use the term "American," let us be consistent enough to apply it fairly, and not with a double meaning.—*Railroad Trainman.*

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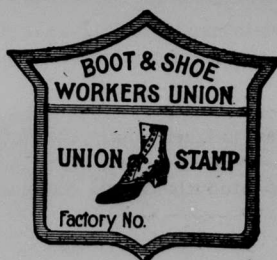
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Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Marke 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 1278 Market, room 316.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—D. Kane, Business Agent, 712 Hampshire.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 2015 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Mondays at 15th and Mission; Headquarters, rm. 9, 15th and Mission.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet Saturday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Mallers—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 516 14th.

Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—Eintracht Hall, Twelfth St., 4th Monday.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th.

Will J. French, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna Sts.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 1675 Market, St. George's Hall.

It is announced that the Western Federation of Miners is more firmly entrenched in the San Juan district of Colorado than ever they were in the past. The San Juan district includes Telluride, the scene of historic conflicts between the Western Federation of Miners and the Mine Owners' Association. It was in the mines of Telluride that the famous card system was first put into operation, with the avowed purpose of crushing the union. The miners maintained secret organizations and finally the operators abolished the obnoxious card system and virtually admitted its failure after four years' trial. And now from Telluride comes the news that the members of the W. F. of M. in the San Juan district have held a convention of the local unions, and that the representation was larger than it had ever been before.

The German government is preparing to enact laws to reduce the hours of labor of women workers and abolish night work completely.

Waiters and waitresses in good standing wear the union monthly working button; accept service from none other.

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Demand union-labeled products on all occasions.

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Demand union-stamped shoes.



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Phone Franklin 2848.
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LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 365 McAllister.
 (164) Antique Printing Co., 707 Franklin.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian),
 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
 (165) Brown, E. A., 2346 Mission.
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (3) Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and
 Commercial.
 (88) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (147) Construction News, 51 Third.
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (126) Crackbon & Wright Co., 22 Leavenworth
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (26) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, 33-35 Main.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacra-
 mento.
 (121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (75) Gilie Co., 2257 Mission.
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (156) Glissman Press, Inc., 133 Steiner.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 188 Erie.
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leaven-
 worth.
 (127) Halle & Scott, 640 Commercial.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
 (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (150) Helvetia Printing Co., 1964 Post.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.
 (167) International Press, 3341 Eighteenth.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.
 (50) Latham & Emanuel, 510 Clay.
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (66) Leland Printing and Publishing Co., 19 7th.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (81) Perna Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (137) Polychrome Company, 214 Hyde.
 (163) Polyglot Press, 732 Broadway.
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Divisadero.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1186 Market.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Steckwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 604 Mission.
 (48) Sutter Press, 166 Valencia.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 2483 Mission.
 (107) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Deiselle, 115 Welch.

- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (38) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
 (35) Vale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 (169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
 Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth,
 Oakland.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
 (32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission
 Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

MAILERS

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

TOLERANCE.

It has been said that mental friction, or the contest of one set of ideas against another, is primarily the cause of progress, and that without this friction, the mental forces of the world would soon be dead. This is no doubt true, but while it is true, it does not signify a necessity that people who differ upon economic, social, religious, or political questions should be enemies of each other simply because of their different views upon the many important subjects. Outside of the labor movement this intolerance of different opinions does not seem to be as acute as it is among the working classes. The man who stands for economic opinions of his own, having studied them out for himself, and reached his own conclusions, ought to be tolerant of the man who has reached different conclusions through practically the same channels, and through the same mental effort. Upon most of these questions no man is wholly right, and every man should realize that while he should stand with all the firmness possible for his opinions, he should at least be at the same time willing that another man equally capable and equally honest should hold his opinions. We know of trade unions, and we do not have to leave the Tailors' Union either, says *The Tailor*, to find them, where, if a certain idea predominates, those who hold to different views, no matter how considerable or how small their minority may be, find it rather difficult to maintain their membership in the local union with any degree of self-respect, and they are pounded and hounded until it becomes almost unbearable. A man who believes in free speech, free press, and in the freedom of the individual for himself, should be consistent enough to believe in the same thing for his opponent, and not desire to either convert him, or failing in that, to cut his throat.

When the membership of the trade union movement becomes tolerant toward one another on all the different economic views held by the members, each one recognizing the right of every other member to hold their own opinions without hindrance, there will come about a harmony and unity of purpose and action that will bring results that the member the principle of trade unionists above every other class of people on earth, for if the trade union movement does not produce that effect, then it will produce no effect that will be lasting.

A. F. OF L. "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms which have been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

Food and Kindred Products.

Bread.—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Cigars.—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City, manufacturers of the Henry George and Tom Moore Cigars; Rosenthal Company, New York City, manufacturers of the Bill Dugan, King Alfred, Peiper Heideick, Joe Walcott, Big Bear, Diamond D, El Tiladdo, Jack Dare, Little Alfred, Club House, Our Bob, 1105 Royal Arcanum cigars.

Flour.—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Groceries.—James Butler, New York City.

Meat.—Jones Lamb Company, Baltimore, Md.

Tobacco.—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

Whiskey.—Finch Distilling Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

Clothing.

Clothing.—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Saks & Co., Washington, D. C., New York City and Indianapolis, Ind.

Corsets.—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.

Gloves.—J. H. Cowrie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.

Hats.—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Shirts and Collars.—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.

Printing and Publications.

Bookbinders.—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Printing.—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey & Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer; Philadelphia Bulletin.

Pottery, Glass, Stone and Cement.

Pottery and Brick.—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Corning, Brick, Tile and Terra Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

Cement.—Portland Peninsular Cement Company, Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

Machinery and Building.

General Hardware.—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company; Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Company, Walden, N. Y.

Iron and Steel.—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Company, Manitowoc, Wis.

Stoves.—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Company, Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck's Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Wood and Furniture.

Bags.—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La. branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.

Brooms and Dusters.—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Mervle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

Fibre Ware.—Indurated Fibre Ware Company, Lockport, N. Y.

Furniture.—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

Gold Beaters.—Hastings & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskolb, Boston, Mass.

Lumber.—Reinie Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Grays Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.

Leather.—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

Rubber.—Lambertville Rubber Company, Lambertville, N. J.

Wall Paper.—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio.

Wagons.—The Hickman-Ebbert Company, Owensboro, Ky.; Owensboro Wagon Company, Owensboro, Ky.; F. A. Ames Company, Owensboro, Ky.

Watches.—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Company, Riverside, N. J.

Wire Cloth.—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

Bill Posters.—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Van Buren Co. and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.

Hotels.—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Railways.—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

Telegraphy.—Western Union Telegraph Company and its Messenger Service.

D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

AT THE THEATERS.**Orpheum.**

The program at the Orpheum for the week beginning this Sunday matinee will be headed by Mlle. Eugenie Fougere, the exquisite Parisienne chanteuse and danseuse. Gus Edwards' Schoolboys and Girls will appear in what is styled as a young comic opera in one act, entitled "School Days." Ralph Johnstone, a marvelous bicyclist; Mullen and Corelli, two famous grotesques and acrobats; George Wilson, who as a minstrel has been making the American public laugh for many years, are sure to be warmly welcomed. Lillian Burkhart, appropriately styled "the lady dainty of vaudeville," will play a return engagement, which will positively be limited to next week only. The Juggling McBanns and the Arling-ton Four complete the bill.

Central.

"A Midnight Marriage" is meeting with wonderful success this week at the Central and crowded houses are the rule nightly. The play is full of novelties, romance and fun. The interest centers around the young son of a very wealthy man, who contracts the "Midnight Marriage." Numerous episodes and interesting events finally result in the triumph of love, and the participants of "A Midnight Marriage" are made perfectly happy in their full and perfect reconciliation, after many vicissitudes.

Elmer Booth, San Francisco's favorite comedian, will return next week and open in the next grand attraction, "The Gambler of the West."

Victory.

The special holiday bill at the Victory Theatre is meeting with popular favor this week. The honors are shared by Reginald Travers & Co., in an original dramatic sketch entitled "The Rehearsal," and Fred Gambold & Co., in the one-act comedy "The Millionaire Mine Owner." Both are well staged and interpreted. Ted McKenna and his trained dogs of which Ted Sr. is the canine star; Polk and Martella, comedians and dancers; The Two Raymonds; Lem Confer; Miss Elona Leonard, character change artist, all contribute their share to an enjoyable performance. Al Jolson, the comedian, still retains all of his mirth-producing powers.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

American Tobacco Company.

McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.

Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore street.

Guadaloupe Dairy.

Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.

A New Year's Day resolution: *Resolved*, That we will do our duty toward ourselves and ours, by performing our full duty toward our fellows.

FRANK BROS.

THE BIG
UNION STORE

1344-1354 Fillmore St.
Near Ellis

**T. LUNDY**

—AT—

744 Market Street

Near Grant Ave.

15-Jeweled WALTHAM or
ELGIN in a 20-Year Filled
Case.....\$16.50

S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing

== FOUR BIG STORES ==

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EXCLUSIVE
HATTERS**J. C. MEUSSDORFFER SONS**

909-FILLMORE-909

Between McAllister and Fulton

HATS \$2.50 TO \$5.00
UNION MADE

SAMUEL McFADDEN & CO.
Undertakers

The firm of McFadden, McBrearty & Green having dissolved partnership, all bills due the late firm are payable at the parlors of Sam'l McFadden & Co., 1070 Haight St. near Baker. Tel. Park 12.

Fredericksburg
BEST
BOTTLE BEER.

SOLD BY
2,000 DEALERS **WHY?**

WRIGHT HARDWARE COMPANY
TOOLS ALL KINDS **77 THIRD STREET**
OPPOSITE OLD LOCATION

WE TRUST YOU**Furniture, Carpets and Stoves**

Largest Stock. Lowest Prices. Remember what
others advertise we sell for less.

EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.,

1970-1986 MISSION STREET

KEEP WARM!!

Call on us for your Underwear. Blue Flannel Shirts, best values,
lowest prices in the city.

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SCHOENHOLZ
& ELSBACH

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Bet. Pine and California Sts.